

(19) World Intellectual Property
Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
13 October 2005 (13.10.2005)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2005/096015 A1

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G01V 1/02**

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/GB2005/001259

(22) International Filing Date: 31 March 2005 (31.03.2005)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
0407623.8 2 April 2004 (02.04.2004) GB

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): STATOIL
ASA [NO/NO]; N-4035 Stavanger (NO).

(71) Applicant (for BB only): REES, David, Christopher
[GB/GB]; Kilburn & Strode, 20 Red Lion Street, London
WC1R 4PJ (GB).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): NAESS, Ole, Edvard
[NO/NO]; Stolen 22, N-4015 Stavanger (NO).

(74) Agents: REES, David, Christopher et al.; Kilburn &
Strode, 20 Red Lion Street, London WC1R 4PJ (GB).

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI,
GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE,
KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD,
MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG,
PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA,
ZM, ZW.

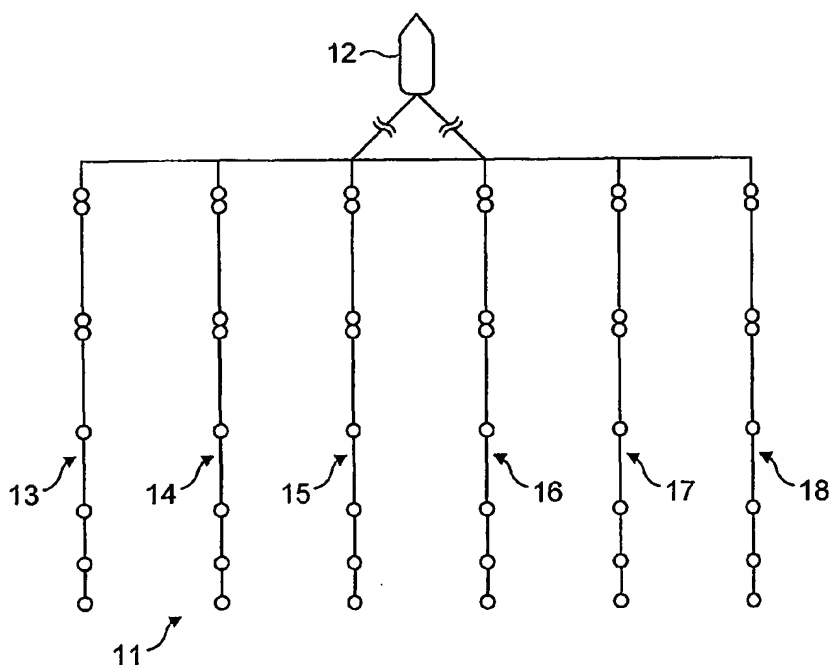
(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM,
ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),
European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO,
SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CARRYING OUT SEISMIC SURVEYS



(57) Abstract: A 4D seismic source (11) comprising a series of sub-arrays (13 to 18) of guns (22 to 29) on flotation devices (19). Each flotation device (19) has a GPS device. For firing, the guns in the e.g. three sub-arrays identified as being closest to the desired firing location are selected.



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

Apparatus and method for Carrying out Seismic Surveys

The present invention relates to an apparatus and method for conducting seismic surveys and is more specifically concerned with a seismic source arrangement and a method of generating a seismic event. The invention is
5 particularly (though not exclusively) suitable for marine seismic applications, and even more particularly to 4D seismic surveys, but again, not exclusively.

In a conventional marine seismic application, a source is towed behind a vessel.
10 A series of receivers can either also be towed or may be fixed to the seabed. Typically, the source will comprise a series of flexible or rigid flotation devices each carrying an array of compressed air guns. The flotation devices will extend generally parallel with each other behind the vessel.

15 It is desirable, particularly in 4D-seismic surveys, to shoot only along preplanned lines and to avoid feathering (streamer deviation) as much as possible. In this regard, the use of steerable streamers helps considerably in reducing feathering. This improves the repeatability which can be obtained on the streamer recording side.

20 However, experience shows that it is very difficult to keep the seismic source on a preplanned line during the actual surveying. The reasons for this include waves and currents pushing the source sideways in a sometimes erratic and unpredictable manner.

25 Unfortunately, when the source is located 10-15 or even up to 20 m or more off line, many of the benefits of controlling the receiver positions are lost. One single misplaced shot, if recorded, will have a detrimental effect on typically more than a thousand recordings (channels). It is virtually impossible to repeat

these random variations in source position when reshooting the survey for 4D. Hence, any such deviation in source position which can not be duplicated in the subsequent survey will degrade the repeatability and therefore the quality of the information obtainable on a reservoir.

5

Several attempts have been made to reduce and compensate for positional deviations in streamers for seismic receiver cables. Most notably, the use of steering devices has been found to reduce the amount of deviation from a pre-planned course.

10

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a method and apparatus for generation of seismic events, which provides accurate positioning (placement) of the seismic source.

15 According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided apparatus for generating seismic events which comprises: a seismic source comprising an array of individual seismic signal generation elements arranged in a series of generally linear sub-arrays; a position determining device associated with each sub-array; and a control device; the control device being arranged to compare
20 the positions of each array, as determined by the respective position determining device, with a predetermined desired position for emitting a seismic event, to select the sub-array most closely located to the desired position, and to generate a seismic event using the selected sub-array.

25 According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of generating seismic events which comprises: deploying an array of individual seismic generation elements as a series of generally linear sub-arrays; determining the position of each sub-array using a positioning determining device associated with each sub-array; comparing the determined positions of

each sub-array with a predetermined desired position for a seismic event; selecting the sub-array most closely located to the desired position; and generating a seismic event using the selected sub-array.

- 5 Thus, by selecting the sub-array closest to the desired source position, the maximum lateral error will be half the distance between adjacent sub-arrays (provided there is a sufficient number of sub-arrays).

10 Preferably, there are from 3 to 6 sub-arrays, more preferably 6 to 10, for example 9.

Preferably, each sub-array comprises a flotation device on which the generation elements are mounted. Preferably, the generation elements comprise compressed air guns, e.g. sleeve guns.

15

Preferably, the position determining devices are located generally at the centre of their respective sub-arrays, or there may be two or more spaced position determining devices. Preferably, the position determining devices are GPS devices.

20

In a preferred embodiment, the control device is arranged to select two or more sub-arrays which together are centred most closely on the desired position and to generate a seismic event using the selected sub-arrays. The source, and hence the number of subarrays, to be used are selected from modelling and other considerations for the individual seismic survey. A suitable number of sub-arrays to select could be three. In this way, the source would be the guns on those selected sub-arrays, and these guns would be centred on the desired source position and would be co-ordinated to fire simultaneously, or with individual delays to form a desired signal.

25

Preferably, the apparatus further comprises depth indicators associated with each sub-array, pressure indicators associated with each sub-array, and hydrophones associated with the generating elements.

5

This arrangement can conveniently be towed behind a marine vessel which could be a submarine but is preferably a surface vessel. The vessel can be directed along the desired path for a series of seismic shots. Conveniently, the vessel will follow a series of parallel paths.

10

Preferably, the airguns are towed at a depth of from 2 to 20 metres, more preferably from 5 to 10 metres. Preferably, the sub-arrays are spaced apart by a distance in the range of from 5 to 20 metres, preferably 8 to 15 metres, for example 10 metres. In this way, the seismic event would be centred on a position which cannot be greater than 5m away from the desired location.

15

Typically, one or several compressors supply high pressure air into a tank onboard the vessel which always contain air at the same pressure. The tank pressure essentially regulates the output from the compressors. The tank is generally referred to as the pressure manifold. From this tank, umbilicals with high pressure air are connected to the subarrays in the water. Each gun is loaded automatically with constant pressure air from its respective umbilical after having been fired.

20

Preferably, several seismic events are generated along a line. Preferably, the events are generated along a first series of parallel lines. For 4D surveying, the seismic event or events are repeated after the elapse of a period of time.

25

In one preferred embodiment, the source comprises an array of 48 sleeve guns arranged in six sub-arrays. Each sub-array is a flotation device with a first pair of guns, a second pair of guns 4.3m along the streamer, a fifth gun 3.3m further along, a sixth gun 2.8m further along, a seventh gun 2.5m further along and an eighth gun 2.2 metres further along. The subarrays are spaced apart by 10m. When used in accordance with the invention, not all of the guns are fired at once, only, for example, the guns in three of the subarrays.

A preferred system for 4D seismic surveys in accordance with the invention may therefore have the following characteristics:

- a seismic source consisting of an excess of identical sub-arrays is towed behind a vessel;
- an equal number of sub-arrays is fired at each planned source point on the preplanned seismic line;
- only those sub-arrays that are most centred on the planned source point are fired;
- firing is controlled also by the crossline source position and not only by the inline midpoint between source and receiver (CMP-point) as is usual today;
- all sub-arrays and therefore the centre of the total source is positioned by GPS; and
- loading the guns with pressurised air is controlled by manifolds in such a manner as to make the 4D source (i.e. the correctly positioned sub-arrays) ready to fire within less than 7-8 seconds.

The characteristics are preferably all selected in combination, but can be selected individually or in any combination.

The invention also extends to a survey report generated using the apparatus and/or method of the invention.

5 The invention may be carried into practice in various ways and some embodiments will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

10 Figure 1 is a schematic plan view of an arrangement in accordance with the invention; and

Figure 2 is a schematic side view of a sub-array shown in Figure 1.

15 As shown in Figure 1, the seismic source 11 is towed behind a marine vessel 12. The source 11 is an array of airguns arranged in six sub-arrays 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18. Each sub-array is in the form of a flotation device which carries eight compressed air sleeve guns as shown in more detail in Figure 2. The sub-arrays are spaced 10m apart.

20 Figure 2 shows one of the sub-arrays, for example, the sub-array 13, though the others are all similar. The sub-array 13 comprises a flotation device 19 from which the eight guns are suspended and which supports a high pressure air supply manifold or umbilical 21.

25 Nearest the vessel 12 there is a first two-gun cluster 22, 23 and 4.3m further along the umbilical 21, there is a second two-gun cluster 24, 25. There are then four further individual guns 26, 27, 28 and 29 spaced along the umbilical 21 at spacings of 3.3m, 2.8m, 2.5m and 2.3m respectively. The clusters have their component guns arranged in an over/under fashion with the vertical distance

between the gun ports set to maximise the bubble suppression effects of clustered guns.

5 A near-field hydrophone 31 is mounted 1m above each gun station (one phone is used per cluster). In addition, three depth sensors 32 (fore, middle and aft) and a high pressure sensor 33 are mounted on the umbilical 21. All the data from these sensors are 31, 32, 33 are transmitted to the vessel 12 for input into the position systems and/or recording to tape.

10 The flotating device 19 has a GPS device 34 at a position about half way along its length.

The flotating devices 19 are lined up parallel to each other with a 10m crossline separation between them. This separation has been chosen so as to attenuate
15 the acoustic radiation emitted in the crossline direction. The 10m sub-array separation results in a total array width of 50m.

In use, the GPS devices 34 sense the midpoint position of each flotating device 19. One of the flotating devices 19 will be identified as being nearest the
20 desired source firing position. The guns selected for firing will then be those in the sub-array of the nearest identified flotating device 19 and those in the sub-arrays on either side. Thus, if the flotating device in sub-array 14 is identified as being the nearest located to the desired source position for firing, the guns in sub-arrays 13, 14 and 15 will be fired.

25

Similarly, if sub-array 15 is identified as the nearest to the desired source position, the guns in sub-arrays 14, 15 and 16 will be fired. If sub-array 16 is identified as the nearest, the guns in sub-arrays 15, 16 and 17 will be fired, and so on.

As some sub-arrays may not be used (fired) for extended time intervals, there may be a need to control these so that any sub-array is pressurised and ready to fire at any desired source point. This may be difficult in practice. It is
5 therefore possible to tolerate a one shot delay before changing source between consecutive shots i.e. the decision on which source to fire must be made early enough to pressurise the guns in the involved sub-arrays. Such a one shot delay should not be a serious limitation of the proposed system.

Claims

1. Apparatus for generating seismic events which comprises a seismic source (11) comprising an array of individual seismic generation elements (22-29) arranged in a series of generally linear sub-arrays (13-18), characterised by;
5 a position determining device (34) associated with each sub-array (13-18); and a control device; the control device being arranged to compare the positions of each array (13-18), as determined by the respective position determining device (34), with a predetermined desired position for emitting a seismic event, to
10 select the sub-array most closely located to the desired position, and to generate a seismic event using the selected sub-array.
2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that each sub-array (13-18) comprises a flotation device (19) on which the generation elements
15 (22-29) are mounted.
3. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, characterised in that the generation elements (22-29) comprise compressed air guns.
- 20 4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, characterised in that the guns are sleeve guns.
5. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding Claim, characterised in that the position determining devices (34) are located generally at the centre of their
25 respective sub-arrays (13-18).
6. Apparatus as claimed in any of Claims 1 to 4, characterised in that each streamer (13-18) has two or more spaced position determining devices.

7. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding Claim, characterised in that the position determining devices are GPS devices.

5 8. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding Claim, characterised in that the control device is arranged to select two or more sub-arrays which together are centred most closely on the desired position and to generate a seismic event using the selected sub-arrays.

10 9. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding Claim, further comprising depth indicators (32) associated with each sub-array (13-18).

10. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding Claim, further comprising pressure indicators (33) associated with each sub-array (13-18).

15 11. Apparatus as claimed in any preceding Claim, further comprising hydrophones (31) associated with the generating elements (22-29).

20 12. A method of generating seismic events which comprises deploying an array of individual seismic generation elements (22-29) as a series of generally linear sub-arrays (13-18), characterised by; determining the position of each sub-array using a positioning determining device (34) associated with each sub-array (13-18); comparing the determined positions of each sub-array (13-18) with a predetermined desired position for a seismic event; selecting the sub-array most closely located to the desired position; and generating a seismic event using the selected sub-array.

25

13. A method as claimed in Claim 12, characterised in that each sub-array (13-18) comprises a flotation device (19) on which the generation elements (22-29) are mounted.

14. A method as claimed in Claim 12 or Claim 13, characterised in that the seismic source (11) is towed behind a marine vessel (12).

5 15. A method as claimed in Claim 14, characterised in that the sub-arrays (13-18) are towed at a depth of from 2 to 20 metres.

16. A method as claimed in any of Claims 12 to 15, characterised in that the sub-arrays (13-18) are spaced apart by a distance in the range of from 5 to 20
10 metres.

17. A method as claimed in any of Claims 12 to 16, characterised in that two or more sub-arrays which are centred most closely on the desired position are selected and used to generate a seismic event.

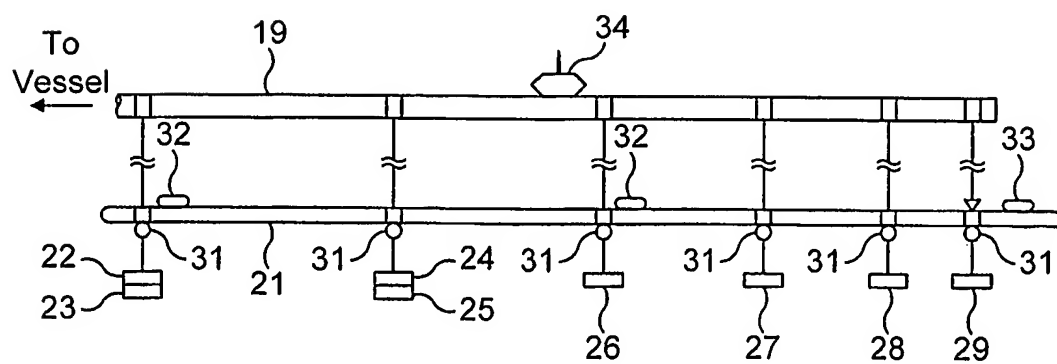
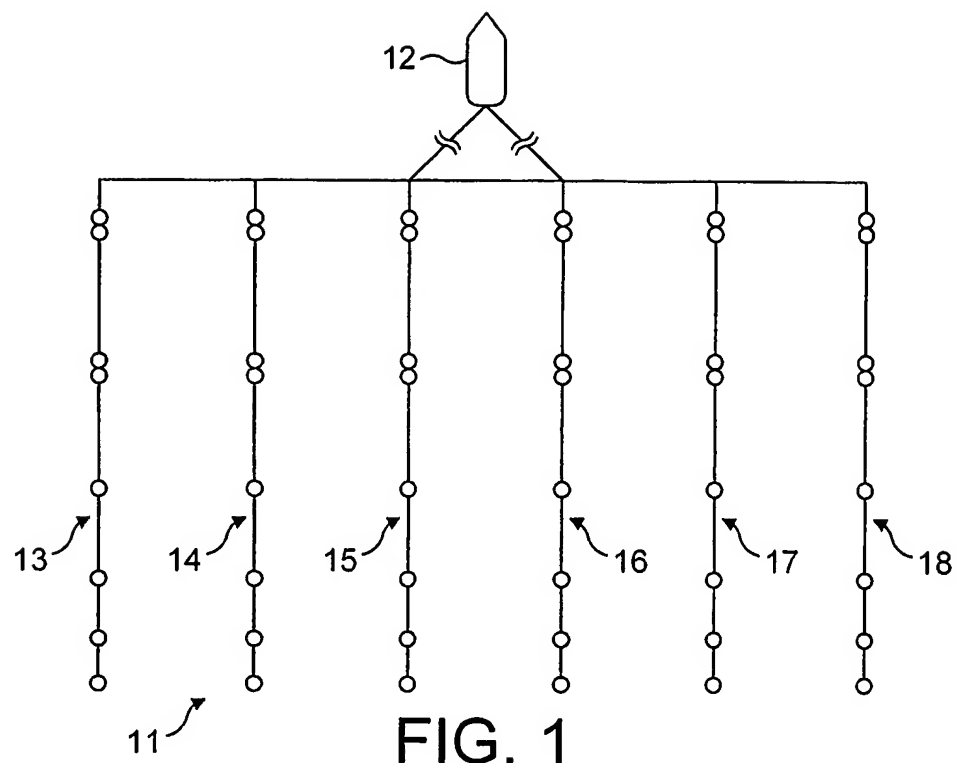
15 18. A method as claimed in any of Claims 12 to 17, characterised in that several seismic events are generated along a line.

19. A method as claimed in Claim 18, characterised in that the events are
20 generated along a first series of parallel lines.

20. A method as claimed in Claim 19, characterised in that the events are generated along a second series of parallel lines which cross the first series.

25 21. A method as claimed in any of Claims 12 to 20, characterised in that the seismic event or events are repeated after the elapse of a period of time.

1 / 1



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/JP2005/001259

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01V1/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G01V

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC, COMPENDEX

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2004/032794 A1 (CLAYTON DAVID A ET AL) 19 February 2004 (2004-02-19) paragraph '0025! - paragraph '0032!; figures 1A,1B,1C paragraphs '0051!, '0071!	1-21
X	WO 01/33256 A (BAKER HUGHES INCORPORATED) 10 May 2001 (2001-05-10) page 7, line 15 - page 8, line 20; figure 1 page 12, line 5 - page 13, line 31; figures 2,3	1-21
A	US 6 026 056 A (LUNDE ET AL) 15 February 2000 (2000-02-15) column 5, line 21 - column 6, line 59	1-3,12, 13,17

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 July 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

26/07/2005

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Häusser, T

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/JP2005/001259

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2004032794 A1	19-02-2004	AU 2003220336 A1	29-09-2003
		AU 2003230649 A1	29-09-2003
		BR 0308430 A	18-01-2005
		CA 2478178 A1	25-09-2003
		CA 2478185 A1	25-09-2003
		EP 1490711 A2	29-12-2004
		EP 1488554 A2	22-12-2004
		WO 03079049 A2	25-09-2003
		WO 03079050 A2	25-09-2003
		US 2003202423 A1	30-10-2003
		US 2004022125 A1	05-02-2004
WO 0133256 A	10-05-2001	US 6590831 B1	08-07-2003
		AU 780082 B2	24-02-2005
		AU 1753001 A	14-05-2001
		CA 2389261 A1	10-05-2001
		GB 2370357 A ,B	26-06-2002
		WO 0133256 A1	10-05-2001
US 6026056 A	15-02-2000	AU 718065 B2	06-04-2000
		AU 1392697 A	11-08-1997
		CA 2243357 A1	24-07-1997
		DE 69708462 D1	03-01-2002
		DK 875004 T3	21-05-2002
		EP 0875004 A1	04-11-1998
		WO 9726558 A1	24-07-1997
		GB 2309303 A ,B	23-07-1997
		NO 983139 A	17-09-1998